

CON

- TO CONJURE**. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.
My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I conjure only but to raise up him. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*
Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poultice, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- CONJURER**. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] 1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.
Good doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer;
Establish him in his true sense again. *Shak. Com. of Errors.*
Figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*
Thus has he done you British comforts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct tripping,
Though they turn'd conjurers to take you tripping. *Addison.*
2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning rascal.
From the account the lofer brings,
The conjurer knows who stole the things. *Prior.*
3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.
Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison, Guardian, N^o. 156.*
- CONJUREMENT**. *n. f.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand.
I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious conjurements. *Milton on Education.*
- CONNASCENCE**. *n. f.* [from *con* and *nascor*, Latin.] 1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.
2. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.
Symphyllis denotes a *connascent*, or growing together. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
- CONNATE**. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the same birth.
Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*
Their dispositions to be reflected some at a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opt.*
- CONNATURAL**. *adj.* [from *con* and *natural*.] 1. Suitable to nature.
Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some *connatural* force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 246.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature.
First, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of every thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*
These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up so do they. *L'Estrange.*
3. Participation of the same nature.
Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust? *Milt. Pa. Lost.*
- CONNATURALITY**. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.
There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*
- CONNATURALLY**. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] By the act of nature; originally.
Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination. *Hale.*
- CONNATURALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.
Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearson on the Creed.*
- TO CONNECT**. *v. a.* [from *connecto*, Latin.] 1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.
The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*
2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.
The natural order of the connecting ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it connects, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Lacke.*
3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language; as, the author connects his reasons well.
- TO CONNECT**. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.
- CONNECTIVELY**. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.
The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*
- TO CONNEX**. *v. a.* [from *connexus*, Latin.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.
Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, can

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- not *connex* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- CONNECTION**. *n. f.* [from *connexus*, or *connexio*, Lat.] 1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.
My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connection* sweet. *Milton.*
There must be a future state, where the eternal and inseparable *connection* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.
The contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary *connection* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connection* with those two it is placed between. *Lacke.*
A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connection* with the end design'd. *Blackm. Creation.*
- CONNEXIVE**. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connection; conjunctive.
The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logic.*
- CONNECTION**. *n. f.* [from *connexio*, Lat.] A winking. *Diit.*
- CONNIVANCE**. *n. f.* [from *connive*.] 1. The act of winking; not in use.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.
It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon, Essay 42.*
Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South's Sermons.*
A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruinous effects. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*
- TO CONNIVE**. *v. n.* [from *conniveo*, Latin.] 1. To wink.
This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spektator, N^o. 395.*
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncorrected.
The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, is such, that the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Dewey of Piety.*
With whatever colours he persuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers, Sermon 16.*
He thinks it a scandal to government to *connive* at such facts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*
- CONNOISSEUR**. *n. f.* [French.] A judge; a critic: it is often used of a pretended critic.
Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift.*
- TO CONNOISSEUR**. *v. a.* [from *con* and *nata*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.
God's foreseeing doth not include or *connoisseur* pre-determining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*
- CONNOTATION**. *n. f.* [from *connotare*.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.
By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- TO CONNOTE**. *v. a.* [from *con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to betoken; to include.
Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitability of it to some other thing. *South's Sermons.*
- CONNUBIAL**. *adj.* [from *connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.
Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- CONNOID**. *n. f.* [from *connoide*.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.
The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it at the center into a *connoide* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- CONNOIDICAL**. *adj.* [from *connoide*.] Approaching to a conic form; to the form of a round pyramid.
- TO CONQUASSATE**. *v. a.* [from *conquasso*, Latin.] To shake; to agitate.
Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*
- CONQUASSATION**. *n. f.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.
- TO CONQUER**. *v. a.* [from *conquerere*, Fr. *conquiere*, Latin.] 1. To gain by conquest; to overcome; to win.
They had *conquered* them, and brought them under tribute. *1 Mac. viii. 2.*
'Twas fit
Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit. *Pope.*
We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms. *Pope.*
2. To

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2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.
Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*
3. To surmount; to overcome; as, he *conquered* his reluctance.
To *CONQUER*. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.
Put him to choler straight: he hath been used
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller.*
The logic of a *conquering* sword has no great propriety. *Dewey of Piety.*
- CONQUERABLE**. *adj.* [from *conquer*.] Possible to be overcome.
While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*. *South's Sermons.*
- CONQUEROR**. *n. f.* [from *conquer*.] 1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
A critic that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*, *Remember, Sir, that you are a man.* *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 110.*
2. One that subdues and ruins countries.
Deserving freedom more
Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin whereof'er they rove. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*
That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,
May quit his pleasure, to assert his power. *Prior.*
- CONQUEST**. *n. f.* [from *conquerere*, French.] 1. The act of conquering; subjection.
A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.
More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i.*
3. Victory; success in arms.
I must yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
I'll lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed;
To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
Not to be overcome, was to do more
Than all the *conquests* former kings did gain. *Dryden.*
In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*
- CONSANGUINEOUS**. *adj.* [from *consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.
Am I not *consanguineous*? Am I not of her blood? *Shaksp.*
- CONSANGUINITY**. *n. f.* [from *consanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor. Distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage. Nearness of kin.
I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *consanguinity*. *Shaksp. Tril. and Cressida.*
There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general, of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, faith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*
The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became a stranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*
Christ has condescended to a cognation and *consanguinity* with us. *South's Sermons.*
- CONSCINATION**. *n. f.* [from *conscinare*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together.
- CONSCIENCE**. *n. f.* [from *conscientia*, Latin.] 1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.
When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*
On earth,
Who against faith, and *conscience*, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 529.*
Such a *conscience* has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. *South's Sermons.*
But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which *conscience* shakes? *Dryden's Farn. Sat. 13.*
No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was late, for *conscience* was their guard. *Dryd. Ovid.*
Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*
2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty.

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- This is thank worthy, if a man, for *conscience* toward God, endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*
Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*; he makes restitution. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom in Africa. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*
Her majesty is, without question, obliged in *conscience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*
3. Conscience; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.
Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Fac.*
The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hecker, b. ii. f. 6.*
The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past. *Dewey, m.*
Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed with the *conscience* of being in an ill cause. *Pope.*
4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.
Do'st thou in *conscience* think, tell me, *Amilia*,
That there be women do abuse their husbands,
In such gross kind? *Shaksp. Othello.*
They did in their *consciences* know, that he was not able to fend them any part of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
5. Scruple; difficulty.
We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
Why should not the one make as much *conscience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust. *L'Estr.*
Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to mislead them. *Lacke.*
6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.
Why do'st thou weep? Can'st thou the *conscience* lack,
To think I shall lack friends? *Shaksp. Timon.*
Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*
- CONSCIENTIOUS**. *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.
Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estr.*
- CONSCIENTIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] According to the direction of conscience.
More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it. *L'Estrange.*
There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South's Sermons.*
- CONSCIENTIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *conscientious*.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.
It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make. *Lacke.*
- CONSCIONABLE**. *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.
A knave, very voluble; no farther *conscionable* than in putting on the meek form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*
- CONSCIONABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *conscionable*.] Equity; reasonableness. *Diit.*
- CONSCIONABLY**. *adv.* [from *conscionable*.] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.
A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a common person. *Taylor's Holy Living.*
- CONSCIOUS**. *adj.* [from *conscius*, Latin.] 1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.
Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence. *Bentley's Sermons.*
Among substances some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logic.*
2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.
The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who *conscious* of th' occasion, fear'd th' event. *Dryden.*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing; with *in*.
The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine,
Aeneas only *conscious* to the sign,
Presag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æn.*
Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell, or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious* to its music, or gunpowder to its flashing or noise. *Bentley's Sermons.*
4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing.
The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- CONSCIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *conscious*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.
If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Lacke.*
- CONSCIOUSNESS**. *n. f.*